# Bremsstrahlung Photons as a Probe of Stopping in Pb+Pb Collisions at the LHC?

Stopping Workshop
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Aaron Angerami and Brian Cole
Columbia University

## **Motivation**

## •Primary motivation:

- -Running discussionn/argument with Peter re: Landau Hydro
  - ⇒Do the Landau initial conditions make sense at RHIC (and LHC?) energies?
  - ⇒Can it be that everything stops and gets re-acceleerated?
- -How to test radically different pictures of initial physics?

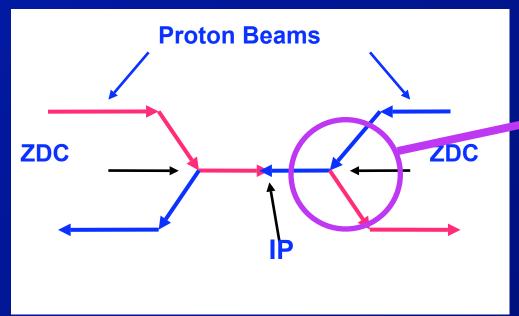
## •Better:

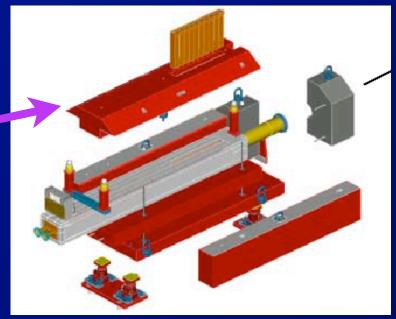
how to provide different experimental insight on physics of "stopping"?

## **Motivation (2)**

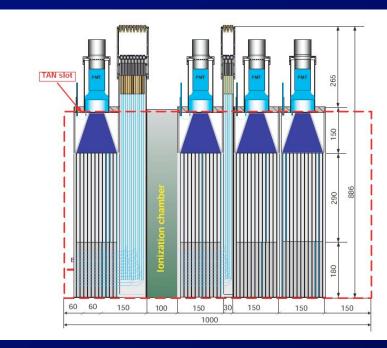
- "Obvious" answer:
  - -Measure bremsstrahlung from the stopping nucleons (quarks?)
  - -Not a unique idea
    - ⇒R10 by Sandweiss et al
    - ⇒Difficult to measure
- But, suppose we attack the problem differently
  - -Don't try to measure at the peak of the spectrum.
    - ⇒Measure very forward at large ω

# **ATLAS: Zero Degree Calorimeter**



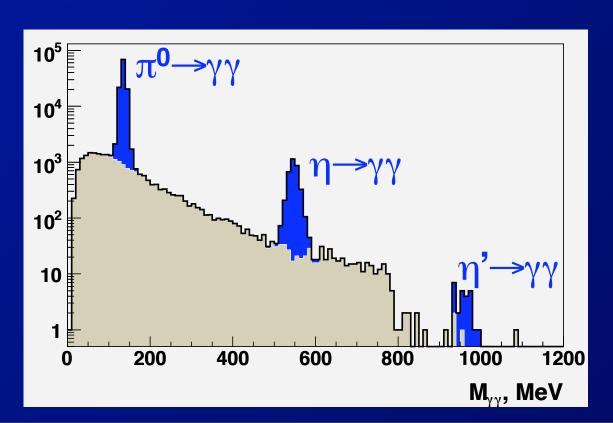


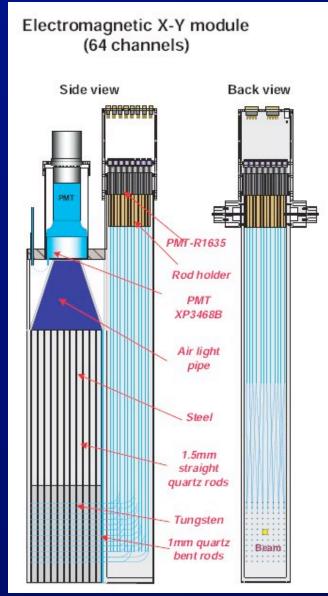




## ATLAS: Zero Degree Calorimeter (2)

- Designed w/ finegranularity EM module.
  - -Capable of measuring and separating multiple photons/showers.





## Bremsstrahlung in ZDC?

## •Key question:

- -Could we possibly measure bremsstrahlung photons in Pb+Pb at the LHC using (e.g.) ATLAS ZDC
  - ⇒Need energies >~ 100 GeV

## ·Here:

-Investigation only of bremsstrahlung spectrum, not other experimental problems/limitations.

### •Answer:

**⇒**Possibly.

## Theory: Kapusta et al

#### J. Kapusta and S. Wong, Phys. Rev. C59:3317 1999

The formula for computing the classical bremsstrahlung from accelerated charges is well-known [5]. For charges  $q_i$  with coordinates  $\mathbf{r}_i(t)$ , velocities  $\mathbf{v}_i(t)$  and accelerations  $\mathbf{a}_i(t)$  the intensity and number of photons emitted with frequency  $\omega$  in the direction  $\mathbf{n}$  are

$$\frac{d^2I}{d\omega d\Omega} = \omega \frac{d^2N}{d\omega d\Omega} = |\mathbf{A}|^2 \tag{1}$$

where the amplitude is

$$\mathbf{A} = \sum_{i} q_{i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{2\pi} \exp\left\{i\omega \left(t - \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{i}(t)\right)\right\} \frac{\mathbf{n} \times \left[\left(\mathbf{n} - \mathbf{v}_{i}(t)\right) \times \mathbf{a}_{i}(t)\right]}{\left(1 - \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i}(t)\right)^{2}}.$$
 (2)

The sum over charges may of course be replaced by an integral when the charge distribution is viewed as continuous.

# Calculation uses classical formula for bremsstrahlung.

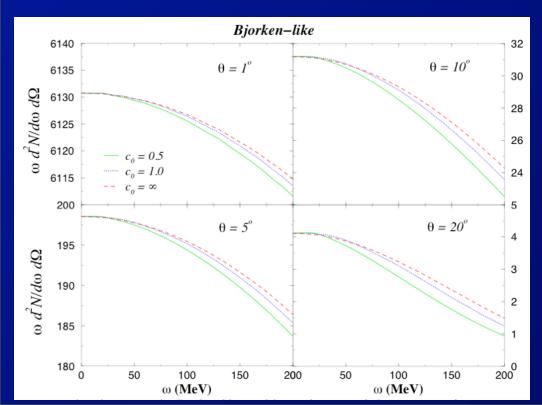
- -Applied to protons.
- -Need  $r(t) \Rightarrow v(t)$ , a(t)
  - **⇒**Model assumptions
  - ⇒Test (e.g.) Bjorken vs Landau

## Theory: Kapusta et al, Bjorken

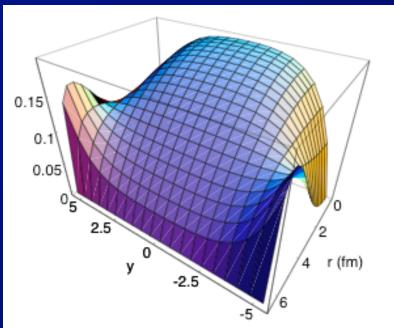
# **Constant decceleration from initial to final rapidity**

$$z(l,r_{\perp},t) \, = \, \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} v_0 t & t < 0 \\ v_0 t + a(l,r_{\perp}) t^2 / 2 & 0 < t < t_f \\ z(l,r_{\perp},t_f) + v_f (t-t_f) & t_f < t \, . \end{array} \right.$$

$$a(l, r_{\perp}) = \frac{v_f - v_0}{t_f} = \frac{\tanh y - \tanh y_0}{t_f}.$$



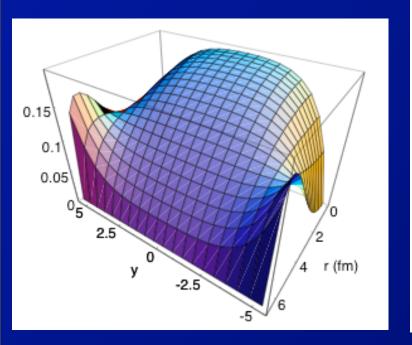
# Final nucleon rapidity distribution

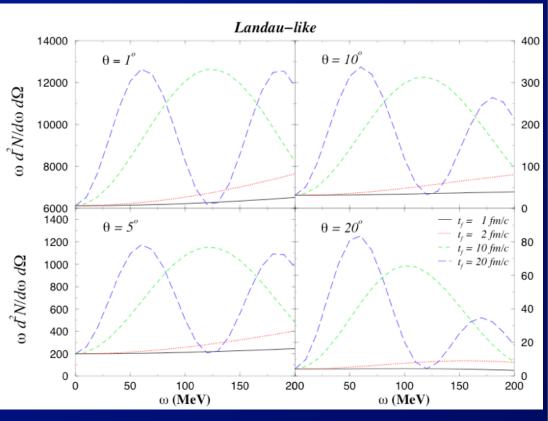


 Results for modest angles, small photon energies.

## Theory: Kapusta et al, Landau

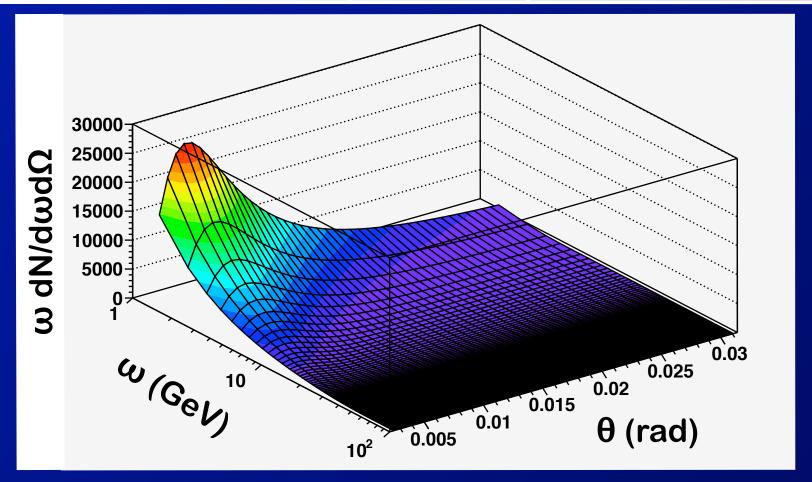
$$a(l, r_{\perp}) = -v_0 \delta(t) + \frac{v_f}{t_f} \theta(t) \theta(t_f - t).$$





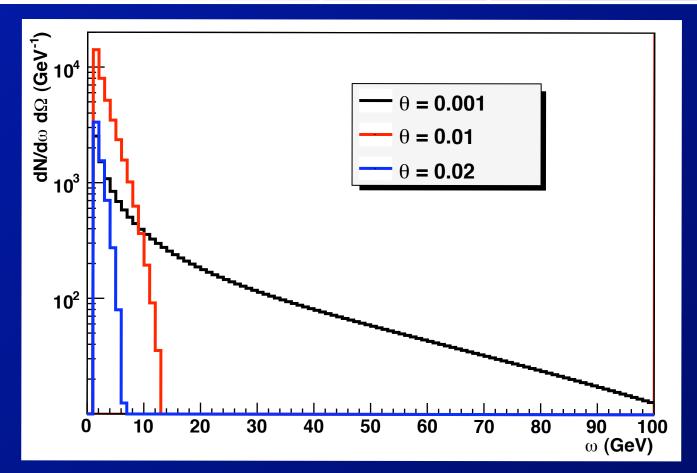
- Landau IC: sudden stopping and reacceleration to final rapidity
  - Note: for "reasonable"  $t_f$  get a spectrum peaked at higher  $\omega$ .

## **Angerami: Repeat Kapusta Calculation**



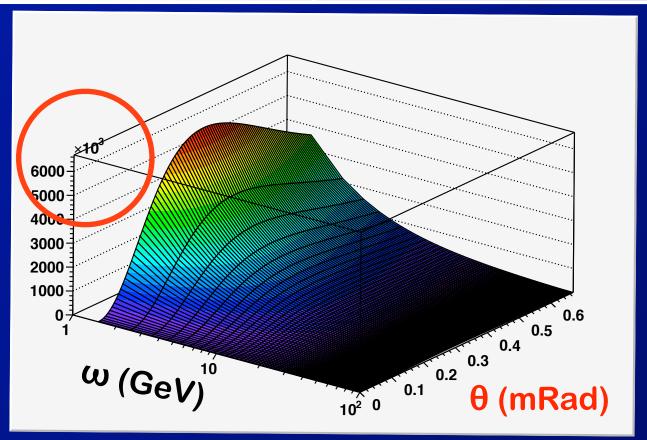
- Look at photon spectrum over larger energy range (Bjorken scenario)
  - -Spectrum extends to >> 1 GeV.
  - -At small angles.

## **Angerami: Repeat Kapusta Calculation(2)**



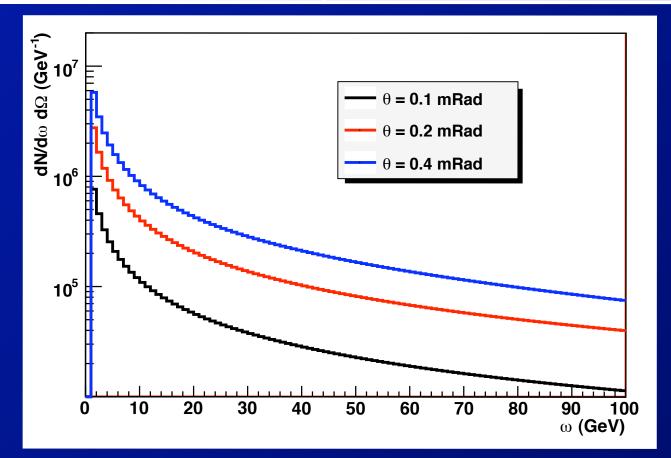
- Look at Bjorken (e.g.) calculation at RHIC energies as a function of angle.
  - ⇒Extension of Bremsstrahlung spectrum to large energy @ small angle.

## Angerami: Kapusta Calculation @ LHC



- At small angles (< 1mRad), very stiff photon energy spectrum.
  - Extends into the ~ 100 GeV range that we need for ZDC measurement.

## Angerami: Kapusta Calculation @ LHC(2)



- Energy distribution for different angles.
  - -Extend well past 100 GeV
  - –ZDC yield multiplied by small  $d\Omega$ 
    - $\Rightarrow$  ~ 1x10<sup>-6</sup>  $\Rightarrow$  ~ 0.05/event above 100 GeV

### Calculation: considerations

- Landau calculation needs improvement before application to LHC energies (in progress).
- Bremsstrahlung from nucleons?
  - Depending on k<sub>T</sub>, presumably sensitive to quarks not nucleons.
- •Can forward y bremsstrahlung be incorporated into CGC (e.g.)?
- Measuring bremsstrahlung in ATLAS ZDC looks plausible
  - ⇒Needs real experimental simulation.